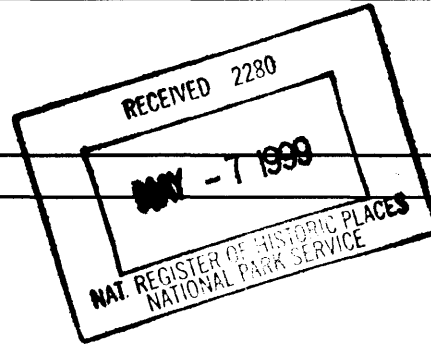


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fortson House
other names/site number N/A



2. Location

street & number 1100 Fortson Road
city, town Fortson
county Muscogee code GA 215
state Georgia code GA zip code 31808

(N/A) vicinity of

(N/A) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	5	1
sites	1	0
structures	1	1
objects	0	0
total	7	2

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Rivland Cloves 4-30-99
Signature of certifying official Date

for W. Ray Luce
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register Edson H. Beall 6/3/99

() determined eligible for the National Register _____

() determined not eligible for the National Register _____

() removed from the National Register _____

() other, explain: _____

() see continuation sheet

Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Greek Revival
Other: Folk Victorian

Materials:

foundation	brick
walls	wood
roof	asphalt, tin
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Fortson House is located in the unincorporated community of Fortson, Georgia near the Muscogee-Harris County line. The house is situated on a sloping hill with stone retaining walls and large cedar trees located near the front of the house, and a collection of outbuildings located to the side and rear of the main house (photo 1).

Constructed in 1858, the Fortson House is a clapboard, one story, Georgian cottage built in the Greek Revival style with Folk Victorian elements located in the eaves. A brick raised basement in a stretcher bond supports the front portico and main section of the house. The house has a symmetrical facade with double end brick chimneys on each side of the main section of the house (photo 2).

A set of stairs leads to the front portico which has four square columns with Doric capitals and a balustrade. Decorative barge work is located along the eaves of the front portico and continues along the eaves of the rest of the house. The front door is trabeated with two pilasters located along the sides of the door and dentils are located in the entablature. The windows are six-over-six double-sash windows with exterior operational shutters. The two six-over-six double-sash windows located in the gable ends of the finished attic also feature shutters.

The interior of the house consists of four rooms with a central hallway, characteristic of the Georgian cottage house type. The floors are all wide plank heart pine and the doors are four-paneled with original hardware. A main staircase is located in the front hall with a small back staircase located in

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7--Description

the rear (north) room (photo 4). Each of the four main rooms features a fireplace with Greek Revival detailing on the mantles and window and door surrounds. The parlor features window surrounds with wide architraves, corner blocks, and paneling beneath the sill (photo 5). The dining room has pediment-shaped door and window surrounds (photo 6). The rear two rooms and hall have more modest architectural features (photo 7). A shed-roof screened porch is located off the back hall.

The finished attic consists of two rooms with a fireplace in each. The front staircase leads into the larger of the two rooms while the rear staircase opens into the smaller room. Both of the rooms feature wide-plank wood paneled walls and ceilings as well as heart-pine floors (photo 8).

A rear one-story ell addition was added around the turn of the century. The addition consisted of a dining room and kitchen and originally was connected to the main house by an open passageway. During recent rehabilitation of the house, the passageway was enclosed to form a bath and laundry area, and the wall separating the dining room and kitchen was removed (photo 3). The ell has a shed-roof porch with chamfered square posts on the north side.

Other changes to the house include extending the rear (east) wall of the main house to create a one-room addition even with the rear porch, adding matching barge boards to the ell addition, updating mechanical, plumbing, and electrical services, and replacing failing plaster walls with dry wall. The raised basement was converted into living space by lowering, leveling, and pouring concrete over the original dirt floor, removing the original unmortared fieldstone piers and replacing the piers with concrete blocks, and rebuilding the exterior basement walls by using the original brick. Interior walls were installed in the basement to form rooms, and two six-over-six double-sash windows and a door with sidelights were added to the front facade at the basement level. The original fireplace and window on the north wall were retained.

Located to the side and rear of the house, the outbuildings consist of a detached kitchen (converted to a garage), a dairy house, a servant's house, a horse barn, and a second well. Two non-historic outbuildings include a well house and shed.

The original detached kitchen was constructed in the mid- to late-19th century. It is located near the rear of the ell addition and is a one room, clapboard building with a side gable roof and field stone foundation (photo 9). In the 1940s, the kitchen was converted into a garage by cutting an entrance into the south wall and removing the pine flooring. The kitchen was used as a garage until the 1970s. It is now used for storage.

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Section 7--Description

The dairy barn (no longer extant) and dairy house were probably constructed in the early 1900s. Both buildings had a concrete floor and foundation. The foundation of the dairy barn remains. The dairy house was used to store supplies and feed for a commercial dairy operation that Thomas Willis Fortson ran in the early 1900s. In the 1930s and 1940s, the dairy house was used as a house for John Dee, one of the laborers. The building is clapboard and the original asphalt over wood shake roof has been replaced with tin (photo 10).

The servant's house was probably constructed in the early 1900s (photo 11). Although the family tradition maintains that the building was a slave quarter, construction methods and materials, namely circular sawn lumber, suggest a later date. The Fortson family remembers it as home to a former servant, Mammy Dan. After Mammy Dan died in the 1920s, it was used primarily for storage. The chimney fell in the 1970s and the building altered by a former tenant. The rear wall which had been removed for a large picture window was replaced and a side addition removed.

The horse barn appears to have been constructed in the late 19th or early 20th century (photo 12). The second story hay loft has wide pine flooring. The first floor contains four horse stalls and an internal stairway. The floor is dirt and the foundation is stone. A stone retaining wall is present in front of the barn to allow for a raised driveway under the front shed-roofed overhang. The structure was used as a barn continuously until the 1960s. The original shake roof, covered with multiple layers of asphalt roofing, was removed and replaced with a tin roof. Another well is located adjacent to the barn.

Outbuildings which are no longer extant include the hog scalding kettle located near the dairy barn; a smokehouse located near the kitchen which burned in the 1930s; a cattle barn, hay barn, and blacksmith shop located near the horse barn; a storage or dry pantry located near the kitchen; a privy; and a carriage house.

The non-historic, pyramidal-roof well house was constructed in the 1990s and the non-historic wooden shed was constructed in the 1970s.

The house is situated on a low hill at the end of an unpaved drive (photo 13). The landscaping is an informal "New South" landscape with unmortared fieldstone retaining walls and walkways surrounding the house (photo 14). The partial remains of a stone carriageway that led from the driveway to under the front porch were saved and rebuilt during rehabilitation of the house.

The house is surrounded by large red cedars that are approximately 100 years old. There are also several large oaks and pecan trees. A monkey puzzle (monkey fir) tree was planted by Minnie Getzen Fortson shortly after she married Thomas Willis Fortson in 1885. The front yard contains two crepe myrtles, a boxwood, a holly, and dogwood and mock orange trees (photo 15 and 16). The

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Section 7--Description

southeast side of the house had azalea and forsythia as foundation plantings. Remnants of a Japanese-style garden with walking paths and goldfish pond, built in the 1930s by Julia Fortson, first wife of Mark Earnest Fortson, demonstrates the changing fashions in popular landscaping designs.

The old Almond road bed is still evident and lined by a row of cedar trees. A pasture lies behind the house. On the north side of the house across the old Almond Road bed are a series of agricultural terraces. The owners ceased farming the 1940s. A grove of pecan trees interspersed with pines and oaks is located in front of the house. The remains of an old clay tennis court, built in the early 1900s by Thomas Willis Fortson, are still extant. Across the driveway is the "gin lot" where the current owners believe Thomas Daniel's cotton gin was located. Farther south along the Fortson Road is a terraced pecan grove, which was planted in cotton until the early 1900s.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Agriculture
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance:

1858 to 1949

Significant Dates:

1858 - Date of construction
1885 - Fortson Post Office established

Significant Person(s):

Fortson, Thomas Daniel

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Parker, Joseph

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The property is significant in the area of agriculture for its collection of remaining outbuildings which is a good example of the diversification of agriculture during the early 1900s. Prior to the Civil War, Thomas Daniel Fortson owned and farmed over 300 acres and owned between 20 and 30 slaves. He grew cotton and various grains and operated a grist mill on the Heiferhorn Creek in Harris County. The detached kitchen is the only remaining outbuilding from this time period. During the early 20th century, his son, Thomas Willis Fortson, began to diversify the agricultural production of the farm, a common practice during this time period in Georgia with the effects of the boll weevil on cotton production. Thomas Willis Fortson ran a small dairy and by the 1940s pecan trees were planted on the terraced agricultural fields. The dairy house, barn, and servant's house date from this later agricultural period. The farm ceased production in 1950.

Fortson House is significant in architecture as a good example of a Georgian cottage, built in 1858, in the Greek Revival style with Folk Victorian detailing. According to Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings (1991), the Georgian cottage is perhaps the most popular and long-lived house type in Georgia with the greatest concentration built between 1850 and 1890. The Fortson House is a good example of the Georgia plan with its central hallway with two rooms on either side and exterior chimneys. The exterior stylistic elements of the house represent the Greek Revival style, common in Georgia from the 1840s to the 1860s, and the Folk Victorian style, a later decorative treatment common from the 1870s to the 1910s. The Fortson House is a vernacular example of the Greek Revival style since the house features square rather than round columns and lacks a full-width porch. Folk Victorian detailing is shown by the decorative barge work in the eaves. The house retains many of its original interior features including Greek Revival-style mantels, window and door moldings. The house also features wide plank heart pine floors and original doors and hardware.

The house is significant in the area of community planning and development for its historical association with the Fortson family, the original owners of the house and early settlers of the area, for whom the rural community was named. Thomas Daniel Fortson (1815-1885) moved to Muscogee County in the mid-1830s from Elbert County, Georgia. After his original house burned, Thomas Daniel Fortson built the current house on the same site. He was a plantation farmer, owned several slaves, and ran a general store in Blanchard's Crossing (now Fortson). His son, Thomas Willis Fortson (1860-1932), sold part of the plantation to the Central of Georgia Railroad in the 1880s and was appointed station agent. The Fortson station was made of pine and was built in a style characteristic of small town railway stations. It had a loading platform, station agent's office, and separate white and colored waiting rooms. The station was demolished in the 1940s. A post office was opened in the general store started by Thomas Daniel Fortson and the community was renamed Fortson. Thomas Willis Fortson was the first postmaster, followed by his son, Luther Getzen

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Fortson, Sr. The post office and general store closed in 1963 with the death of Luther Getzen, Sr., and although the post office moved, it still retained the Fortson name. Ownership of the house has always been maintained by members of the Fortson family.

The Fortson House is significant in the area of landscape architecture as an example of a "New South" domestic landscape. According to Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings (1991), the New South landscape is characterized by an overall sense of informality and a variety of landscape features. Landscape features are situated in curvilinear lines and contours rather than geometric forms. Low retaining walls, curbs, and hedges are used to define areas in the landscape. Trees and shrubs are blended together for an overall effect and carpets of grass are used to tie together elements in the landscape. The landscaping of Fortson House features a long, slightly curving drive with low stone walls and walkways defining broad areas of grass around the house. Large red cedar, oak, and pecan trees are interspersed along with smaller trees and shrubs such as dogwood, crepe myrtle, boxwood, holly, and mock orange. Landscape of work areas are located to the rear and side of the house near the outbuildings.

National Register Criteria

The Fortson House is eligible under National Register Criteria A for its significance as the stimulus for the creation of the Fortson community, post office, and train station and as a representative example of the diversification of agriculture in Georgia in the early 19th century. Fortson House is eligible under National Register Criteria B for its direct historical association with the early settlement of the area by Thomas Daniel Fortson which led to the development of the Fortson community. Fortson House meets National Register Criteria C because it is a good example of a Georgian cottage house type and vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance is from the construction of the house c.1858 to the end of the historic period, 1949 to include the period of time the house served as the center of the dispersed rural community, the Fortson post office was located at the Fortson family property, and the agricultural production period.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing buildings include the main house, the detached kitchen (converted to a garage in the 1940s), the early 20th-century dairy house, servant's house, and horse barn. The historic landscaping is a contributing site and one well is a contributing structure. The non-historic shed is a noncontributing building and the non-historic wellhouse is a non-contributing structure.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

NOTE: The following developmental history was prepared by Mark and Barbara Fortson. "Fortson House," Historic Property Information Form, September 28, 1989. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Thomas Daniel Fortson was born on August 25, 1815 in Elbert County, Georgia . He was orphaned at age thirteen and moved to Muscogee County in the mid 1830s with his sister, Elizabeth, and her husband, Isaac Almond. Mr. Almond was the young man's court-appointed guardian. He lived with Isaac and Elizabeth Almond until he married Elizabeth Pruitt (1826-1851) on November 24, 1840. Shortly after their marriage, the Fortsons settled on a plantation in the area known as Blanchard's Crossing, a stop on a narrow-gauged railroad which ran to Kingsboro in Harris County, just beyond Cataula, Georgia. The Fortson house is located on land lot 199, but the deed records of Muscogee County do not show how Thomas Daniel came to own this parcel of land. The Muscogee County records burned in 1837. Slave receipts show that Thomas Daniel owned slaves as early as 1839. In 1847, he inherited 480 acres from his father-in-law Henry Pruitt. This property was in land lots 261, 262, and 227 and located about one mile south of lot 199. In 1850, he lived in the eighth district of Muscogee County, which is the district in which the house now stands. He owned 12 slaves and property valued at \$2,000. On March 28, 1851, Elizabeth Fortson died and on September 25, 1851, Thomas Daniel Fortson married Georgia Mealing (1832-1879) from Muscogee County.

After the original homestead burned, the present Fortson House was built c.1858 at the Blanchard's Crossing site and was constructed by Joseph Parker for the sum of five hundred dollars. During construction, the family lived in what eventually became a slave's quarters. By 1860, Thomas Daniel had four children: Henry Pruitt from his first marriage, and Martha, Dovie E. and Thomas Willis. His property included 24 slaves, real estate valued at \$5,000, and a personal estate of \$17,393. The 1869 tax digest of Muscogee County shows he owned 600 acres valued at \$3,000. In 1874, he bought 100 more acres of lot 199 just east of the property where the house now stands. Agriculture, particularly cotton, was the primary means of support for Thomas Daniel prior to the Civil War. His farm also included a blacksmith shop, barn, saw mill, and grist mill. The grist mill was located on the

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Heiferhorn Creek just up the road in Harris County. Family tradition recounts that a cotton gin was once located on the "gin lot" in front of the Fortson House.

Thomas Daniel Fortson died in December 1885. The property was deeded to Thomas Willis Fortson (1860-1932), who married Marie Frances Getzen, his second cousin, in 1885. They had six children Georgia Mealing, Frances (Fannie) Morgan, Alice Johnson, Theresa (Tessie) Ellen, Luther Getzen, and Mark Earnest. As agriculture languished after the war, Thomas Willis became involved with the railroad. He helped to grade the bed for the new Central of Georgia tracks through his property and later became station agent, telegrapher, and postmaster. With the arrival of the post office, located in the Fortson family general store, the area became officially known as Fortson, Georgia. He continued to operate the a small general store started by Thomas Daniel Fortson. The original store was located across the Fortson Road from the railroad station. It was built of wood and burned in the early 1900s. Apparently while everyone was watching the store burn, the house was robbed. The family tradition states that the store fire was set as a diversion. The store was rebuilt on the west side of the Fortson Road out of brick and without a crawl space so that it would be "arson proof".

Thomas Willis Fortson died in 1932 and his sons, Luther Getzen Fortson and Mark Earnest Fortson took over. The store and post office duties were assumed by Luther Getzen Fortson. At the beginning of the twentieth century, agriculture once again became prosperous. A wing containing a dining room and kitchen was added to the house. Mark Earnest was said to be the better businessman but he died of pellagra and alcoholism in 1936. Luther Getzen farmed a little but his chief vocation was postmaster, station agent, and store clerk. Luther Getzen married Ella Camp in 1925 and they had two sons, Luther Getzen Fortson, Jr. and James Camp Fortson. Despite their father's objection, Luther and James eventually left to pursue educations and careers elsewhere. When Luther Getzen, Sr. died in December of 1963 and his wife, Ella, suffered a stroke shortly thereafter, the Fortson house stood vacant for the first time in over one hundred years. There was extreme looting and many pieces of furniture were stolen. After Luther Getzen, Sr.'s death in 1963, the store was closed and the post office was moved several miles down Fortson Road to an area known as Nankipoo. It is still called the Fortson, Georgia post office. The store building is now vacant and is no longer owned by the Fortson family.

In the early 1970s, James and Luther Fortson found John Dotson and his family to take care of the house. They lived in the house until 1988. The present owner of the house is the eldest son of Luther Getzen Fortson, Jr. In December 1988, the Fortson partnership deeded the Fortson house plus thirteen acres to Mark Fortson and his wife, Barbara. About three hundred acres in Muscogee and Harris counties remain in the extended Fortson family.

Fortson, Georgia is hard to characterize. It is unincorporated and has no city limits. The Fortson post office is in Muscogee County, but the majority of people who claim to live in Fortson actually live in Harris County. With the consolidation of Columbus and Muscogee County in the late 1970s, the

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Fortson house and Fortson post office are now in the Columbus city limits. Given this confusing situation it is difficult to determine the population accurately. The general area is increasing in population rapidly as people from Columbus proper move out to the country.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Boyd, John Wright. A Family History. Lt. Thomas Fortson and Some of his Descendants. Published by the author, 1973.

Barfield, Louise Calhoun. History of Harris County Georgia. Atlanta: W.H. Wolfe Associates, 1961.

Fortson, Mark and Barbara. "Fortson House." Historic Property Information Form. September 1989. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia, with supplemental information.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division. Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings. 1991.

Georgia State Gazetteer 1886-1887. p. 515.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13.72 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 693800 Northing 3609350
B) Zone 16 Easting 693800 Northing 3609140
C) Zone 16 Easting 693540 Northing 3609080
D) Zone 16 Easting 693560 Northing 3609280

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary for Fortson House is indicated on the attached plat map with a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the remaining historic acreage, outbuildings, and landscape setting associated with the Fortson House owned by the current property owners.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Gretchen Kinnard/Survey and Register Program Assistant
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** March 19, 1999

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) not applicable

name/title Mark Fortson
organization N/A
street and number 1100 Fortson Road
city or town Fortson **state** Georgia **zip code** 31808
telephone

consultant
 regional development center preservation planner
 other: property owner

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Name of Property: Fortson House
City or Vicinity: unincorporated Fortson
County: Muscogee
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March 1997

Description of Photograph(s):



- 1 of 16 View of exterior; photographer facing northeast.
- 2 of 16 View of front facade; photographer facing southeast.
- 3 of 16 View of rear facade; photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 16 Interior of front hall and staircase; photographer facing east.
- 5 of 16 Interior of parlor; photographer facing southwest.
- 6 of 16 Interior of dining room; photographer facing northeast.
- 7 of 16 Interior of family room; photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 16 Interior of south garret room; photographer facing south.
- 9 of 16 View of rear ell of house and original kitchen; photographer facing northeast.
- 10 of 16 View of well and dairy barn; photographer facing north.
- 11 of 16 View of servant's house; photographer facing southeast.
- 12 of 16 View of barn; photographer facing south.
- 13 of 16 View of driveway looking towards house; photographer facing east.
- 14 of 16 View of drive and landscaping at side elevation; photographer facing northwest.

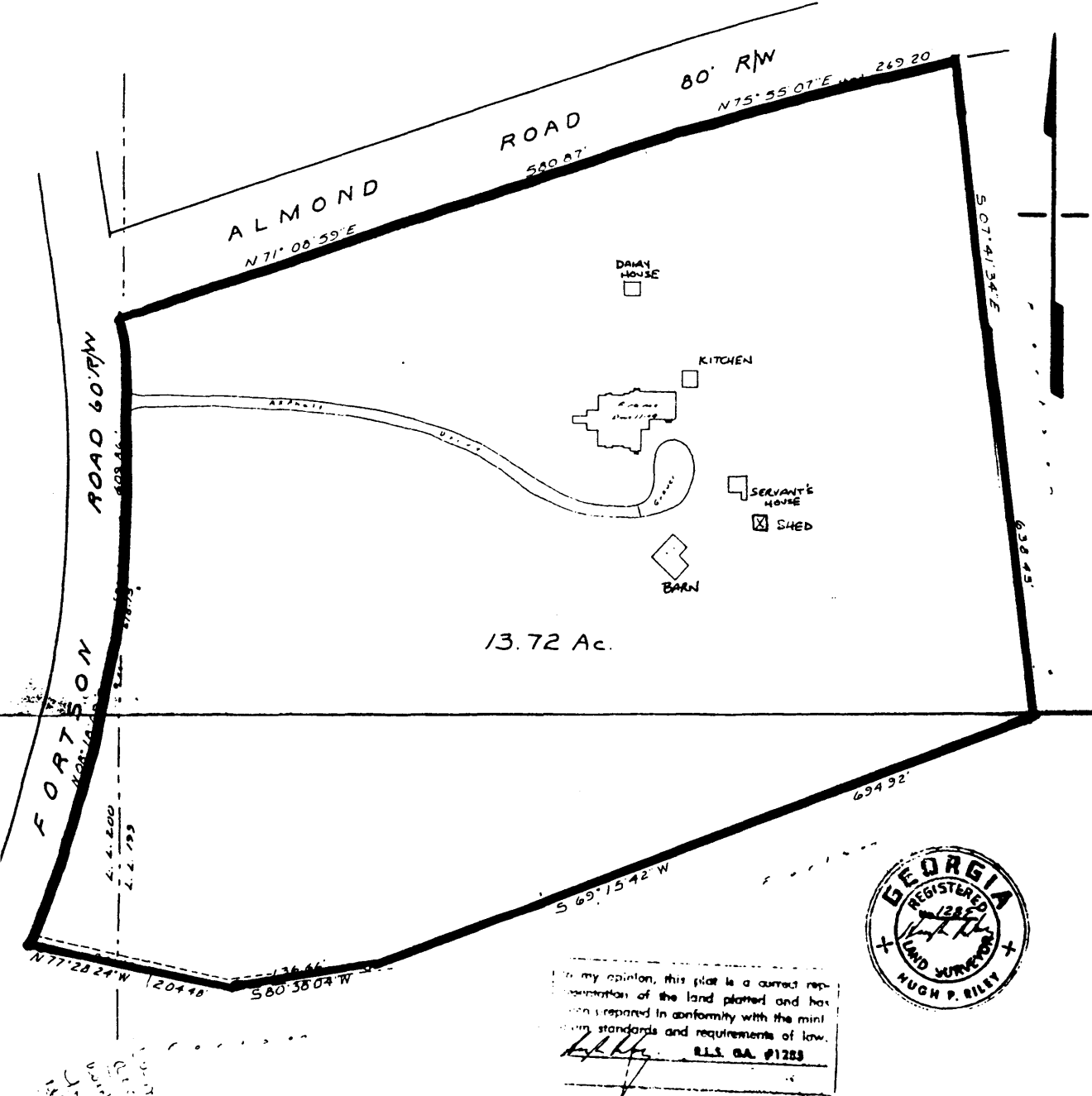
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

- 15 of 16 Detail of landscaping at side elevation; photographer facing west.
- 16 of 16 View of landscaping and front retaining wall; photographer facing southeast.

Fortson House
 Muscogee County, Georgia
 Plat Map
 National Register Boundary: 
 Scale: 1" = 155'
 North: 



PLAT OF
 THE PROPERTY OF
MARK R. & BARBARA R. FORTSON
 19TH LAND DISTRICT
 COLUMBUS, MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA
 SCALE: 1" = 100'
 LOCATED IN LAND LOTS 199 & 200

DECATUR FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

DECEMBER 28, 1980
 JUNE 6, 1981
 JULY 10, 1990


Fortson House
 Muscogee County, Georgia
 Site Plan

Scale: Not to scale.

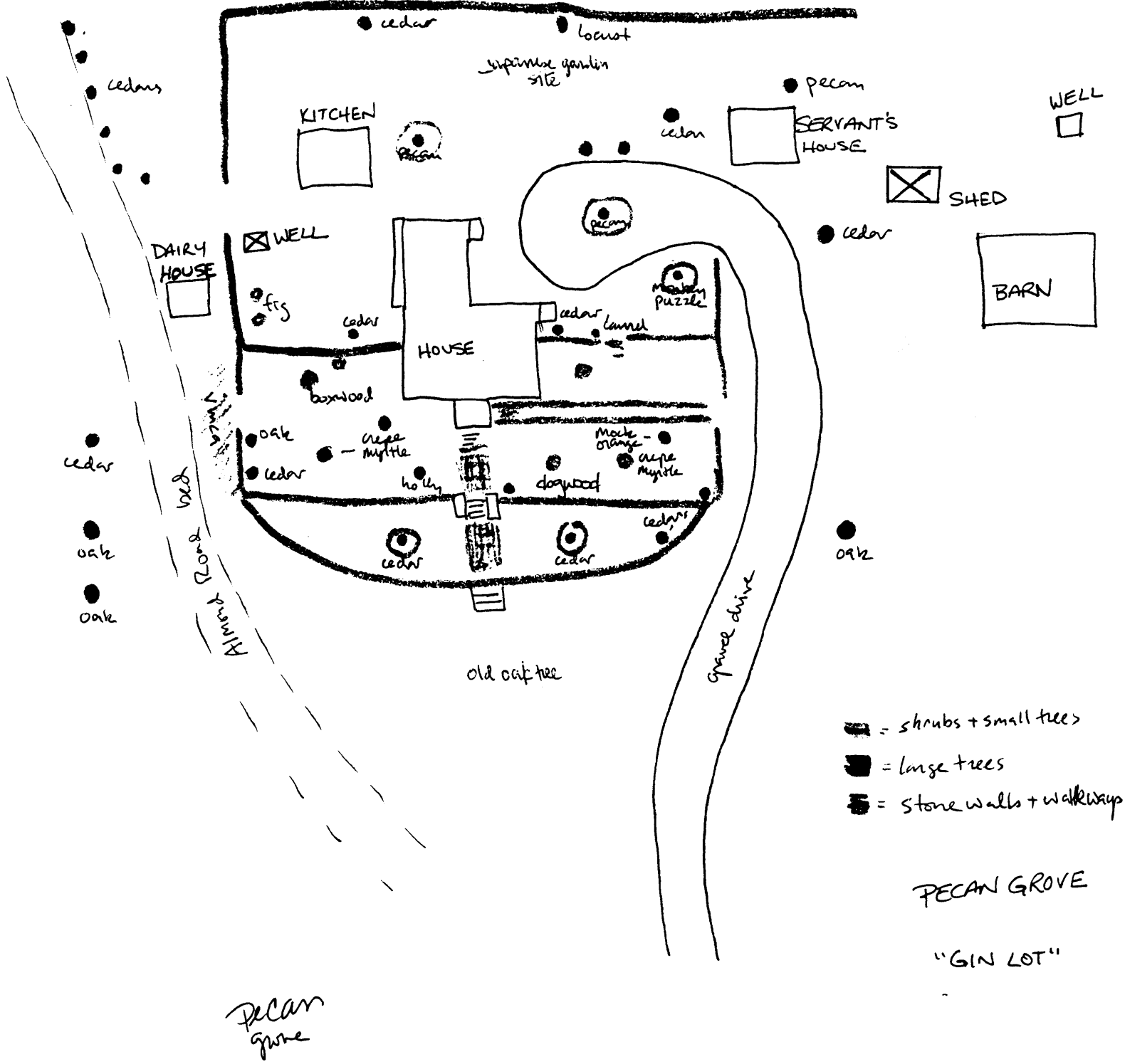
Source: Drawn by property owner.

Contributing:

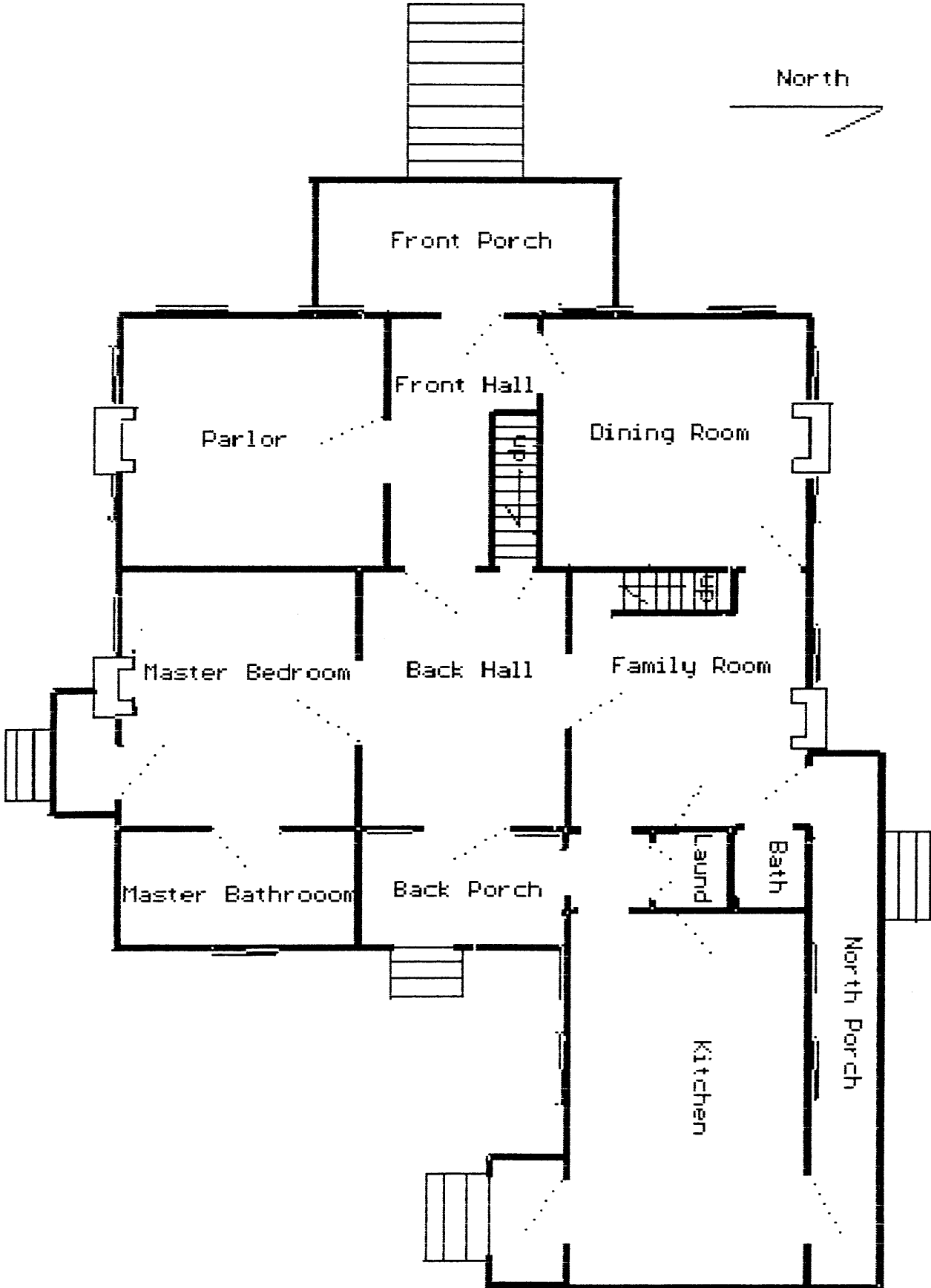
Noncontributing:

North: 

pasture



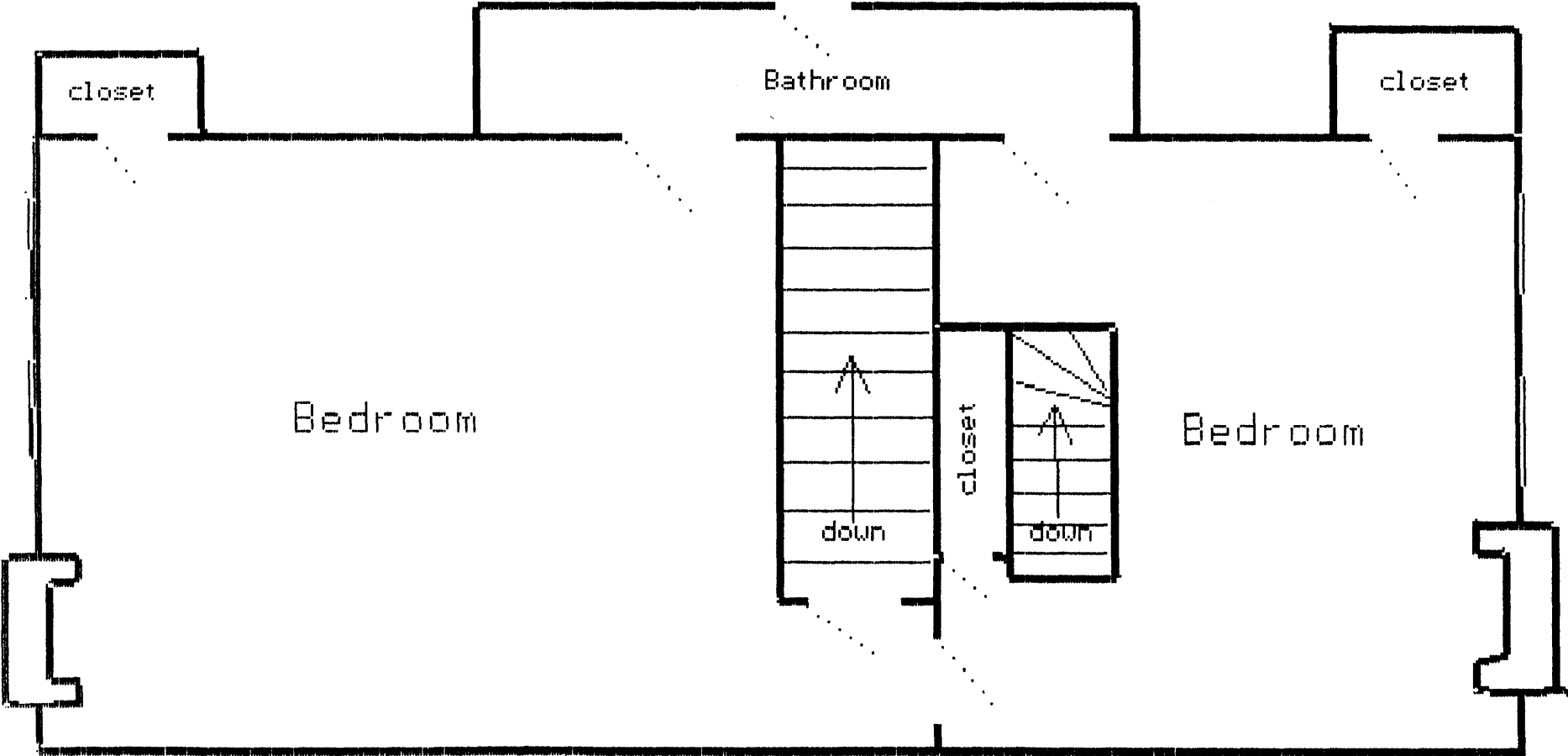
Fortson House
Muscookee County, Georgia
First Floor Plan
Scale: Not to scale.
Source: Drawn by property owner.
North: →



Fortson House
Muscogee County, Georgia
Second Floor Plan
Scale: Not to scale.
Source: Drawn by property owner.
North: →

Garret Rooms

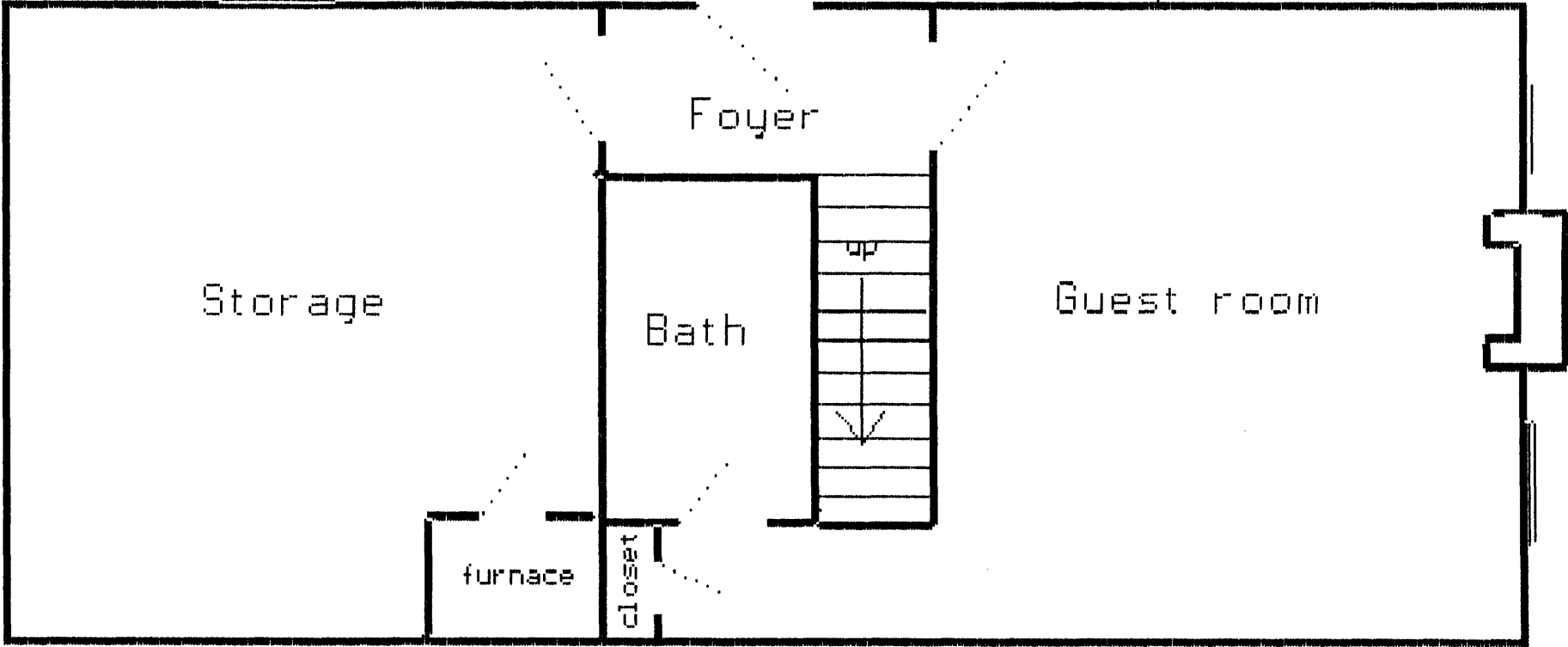
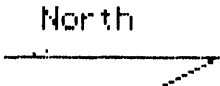
Unfinished Attic



North



Fortson House
Muscogee County, Georgia
Basement Floor Plan
Scale: Not to scale.
Source: Drawn by property owner.
North: →



Cellar